

JEKLEROVA, J.; ELEFANT, E.; TOCOVSKY, V.; (JELINEK, J.

Hygroma cysticum colli in children. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.9:787-792 5
Oct 58.

1. III. detska klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.
Otto Vychytil Detska chirurgicka klinika v Praze, prednosta doc. dr.
V. Kafka.

(LYMPHANGIOMA, in inf. & child
hygroma cysticum colli (Cz))

RASKA, K.; BEDNAR, B.; ROTTA, J.; JELINEK, J.; MOTTL, J.

On the question of the virulence of haemolytic streptococci. J. hyg. epidem., Praha 3 no.4:357-364 1959.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague and The
First Institute of Pathology, Charles University, Prague.
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS exper.)

ELEFANT, E.; JELINEK, J.

Tracheo-esophageal communications. Cesk. pediat. 14 no.1:7-9 5 Jan 59.

1. III. detska klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof.
MUDr. Otto Vychytil. E. E., III. det. klin., Ke Karlovu 2, Praha 2.
(TRACHEA, fistula
esophagotracheal (Cz))
(ESOPHAGUS, fistula
same)

SCHUH, V.; JELINEK, J.; LUKES, R.; MOTTI, J.; SOUREK, J.

Determination of the number of microorganisms in suspension in relation to its density. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.2:113-121 Mar 59.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze, V. Sch., Praha 12, Srobarova 48.

(SALMONELLA,

determ. of number of organisms in suspension, relation to density (Cz))

VANECKE, J.; RASKOVA, H.; JELINEK, J.; RASKA, K.; ROTA, J.; MATEJOVSKA, V.

Changes of animal resistance to bacterial toxins induced by phenol.
Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.3:256-257 Apr 59.

1. Katedra farmakologie fak detskeho lek. KU a Ustav pro epidemiologii
a mikrobiologii, Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne
dne 14. 1. 1959.

(BACTERIA,

toxins, eff. of phenol on animal resist. (Cz))

(PHENOIS, effects,

on animal resist. to bact. toxins (Cz))

KLECKOVA-ALDOVA, E.; JELINEK, J.

Certain current aspects of epidemiology, therapy and prevention of bacillary dysentery. I. Sulfonamide-resistance of Shigella. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.3:157-167 May 59.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(SHIGELLA, eff. of drugs on,
sulfonamides, resist. (Cz))
(SULFONAMIDES, eff.
on Shigella, resist. (Cz))

MATEJOVSKA, Vera; JELINEK, Jiri

Experience with phago-typing of Salmonella typhi. Cesk. epidem.
mikrob. imun. 8 no.3:168-172 May 59.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA,

phago-typing (Cz))

(BACTERIOPHAGE,

Salmonella typhosa typing (Cz))

RASKOVA, H.; VANECEK, J.; JELINEK, J.

Repeated trauma and the resistance to bacterial toxins. Cesk. fysiол.
8 no.3:455-456 S '59.

1. Katedra Farmakologie Fak. detsk. lek. a Ustav pro epidemiologii
a mikrobiologii, Praha.

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES exper.)

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS pharmacol.)

MATEJOVSKA, D.; JELINEK, J.; RASKA, K.

On the problem of experimental evaluation of vaccines against typhoid and paratyphoid. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.5: 299-303 Sept 59

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(TYPHOID, immunol.) (PARATYPHOID FEVERS, immunol.)
(VACCINES)

VANECK, J.; RASKOVA, H.; JELINEK, J.

Effect of repeated administration of phenol on streptolysin hemolysis. *Cesk. fysiол.* 8 no.5:461-462 S '59

1. Katedra Farmakologie Fak. detsk. lek. Praha a Ustav pro epidemiologii a mikrobiologii, Praha.

(PHENOLS pharmacol.)

(STREPTOLYSIN pharmacol.)

(HEMOLYSIS pharmacol.)

JELINEK, J.

Alkylation of pyrocatechine by isobutylene and diisobutylene. p. 398.

CHEMICKY PRUMYSL. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

ELEFANT, E.; VYCHYTIL, O.; TOSOVSKY, V.; JELINEK, J.

Ladd's syndrome. Cesk.pediat. 14 no.12:1064-1069 D '59.

1. III.detska klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof.
Dr. O. Vychytil. Detska chirurgicka kl8nika v Praze, prednosta
doc.dr. V. Kaika.

(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION in inf.& child.)
(DUODENUM abnorm.)

ELEFANT, E.; JELINEK, J.; JIROUT, J.; TOSOVSKY, V.

Congenital malformations of the spine in infants. Acta univ. carol.
[Med] no.8:775-789 '60.

1. III detska klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy,
prednosta prof. MUDr. O. Vychytil Neuroradiologicke oddeleni neuro-
logicke kliniky fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy,
prednosta akademik K. Henner Traumatologicke oddeleni kliniky pro orto-
pedickou a detskou chirurgii fakulty detskeho lekarstvi University
Karlovy, prednosta doc. MUDr. V. Tosovsky.

(SPINE abnorm)

SRAMEK, Jaroslav; JELINEK, Jiri

Improved isolation of Streptococcus beta hemolyticus on delayed cultivation of material. Cesk.epidem.mikrob.izum. 9 no.2:93-100
Mr '60.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(STREPTOCOCCUS culture)

SCHUH, V.; JELINEK, J.

The question of skin tests in immunological surveys (erythrogenic toxin). J.hyg.epidem.Praha 4 no.4:489-493 '60.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague.
(STREPTOCOCCUS)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS pharmacol)

KLECKOVA-ALDOVA, E.; JELINEK, J.; SCHUH, V.

Sulphonamidoresistance of Shigellae in Czechoslovakia. J. hyg. epidem.,
Praha 5 no.3:271-274 '61.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague.

(DYSENTERY, SACILLARY ther)
(SULFONAMIDES ther)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol 13/6 Med. Micro. June 60

2016. PHAGOTYPING OF S. TYPHI - K otázce fagotypizace S. typhi - Matejovska V. and Jelinek J. Úst. Epidemiol. a Mikrobiol., Praha - ČSL. EPIDÉM. 1959, 8/3 (168-172) Tables 4

During the last 10 yr., 6,557 strains were typed in the Reference Laboratory for Enteric Phage Typing, Prague. Twenty-two types were found of which the types E1, D1, F1, A, C and D4 were prevalent. At the same time it was found that their frequencies remain almost without any change from year to year. Untypable strains have been classified with the help of a further 32 phages included in the typing schema of the Central Reference Laboratory, London; 33% of untypable strains were identified.

JELINEK, Jiri

The concept of statistical evaluation in epidemiological studies.
Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun.9 no.8:535-542 N°60.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(STATISTICS)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY)

SCHUH, Vaclav; ALDOVA, Eva; JELINEK, Jiri

Sulfonamide resistance of Shigella. II. Technique of testing on agar plates. Cesk. epidem. 11 no.3:150-156 My '62.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.

(SHIGELLA pharmacol) (SULFONAMIDES pharmacol)
(AGAR)

JELINEK, Jiri

The concept of statistical evaluation of epidemiological studies.
Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 11 no.4:217-225 J1 '62.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(EPIDEMIOLOGY statistics)

HEJZLAR, M.; VYMOLA, F.; JELINEK, J.

Rapid determination of the sensitivity of bacteria to antibiotics. ~~Prav.~~
Česk. epidem. 12 no.6:363-371 N '63.

1. Vojenský ústav hygieny, epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha a
Ústav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

ALDOVA, E.; JELINEK, J.

On some current problems in microbiological diagnosis, epidemiology, therapy and prevention of bacillary dysentery. V. State of Shigella sensitivity to antibiotics. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.2:96-101 8 My'64

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

*

L 34590-66 ENT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR:AP6025545

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0081/66/091/001/0018/0033

AUTHOR: ~~Jelinek, Jiri~~ ~~Jelinek~~ I. (Prague); Virsik, Juraj--Virsik, Yu. (Bratislava)

ORG: [Jelinek] Mathematics and Physics Faculty, Charles University, Prague
(Matematicko-fyzikalni fakulta KU); [Virsik] Department of Mathematics, SAV,
Bratislava (Kabinet matematiky SAV)

TITLE: Pseudo-unitary spaces

SOURCE: Casopis pro pestovani matematiky, v. 91, no. 1, 1966, 18-33

TOPIC TAGS: space geometry, topology, mathematic space

ABSTRACT: The article discusses linear spaces endowed with two or more topologies.
The "geometric" properties of pseudo-unitary spaces are investigated. Orig. art.
has: 8 formulas. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 35,386]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 15Aug64 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

JELINEK, Josef

How the traffic police controls the traffic violations abroad.
Siln doprava 13 no.1:19-21 Ja '65.

PINTEKHA, Milan, inz.; JELINEK, Josef, inz.

Production technology and parameter measurement of a semi-conductor cooling battery and comparison with foreign types. Slaboprudy obzor 25 no.11:650-657 N '64.

1. Institute of Instrument Technology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno.

JELINEK, Josef, dr. (Prague, 10, Moskevská 7)

On the validity of the species *Maligethes basalis* Reitter
(Col., Nitidulidae). Cas entom 61 no.2:159-161 '64

1. Department of Entomology, National Museum, Prague.

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>CH JELINEK, Josef</p> <p>9</p> <p>Occurrence of chloritoid (ottrelite) schists southeast of Zvánovice in Central Bohemia. Josef Jelinek. <i>Věstník Stát. Geol. Ústavu Rep. Českoslov.</i> 23, 283-303 (1948) (English summary).—The occurrence of chloritoid schists in central Bohemia which are fine grained, gray or yellowish gray in color was observed. A common feature of the rocks is chloritoid porphyroblasts in a mass of sericite, chlorite, quartz, magnetite, and hematite. The analysis gave a high Al_2O_3 content (24.3%) and only 0.0% CaO and 1.00% MgO. A. Langer</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND GROUPS</p>																																																			

CA JELINEK, Josef

The eruptive formations in the metamorphic region between Ondřejov and Sázava, Bohemia. Josef Jelinek (Karlovy Univ., Prague, Czech.). *Věstník Nál. Geol. Ústavu Českoslov. Rep.* 24, 219-220 (1949) (French summary). —Mainly geol. T. G. Giblin

JELINEK, JOZEF

YUGOSLAVIA/Farm Animals. Honey Bee

Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35784

Author : Jelinok Jozef

Inst : Not Given

Title : Apiculture in Czechoslovakia (Včelárstvo v Československu)

Orig Pub : Napr. včelárstvo, 1957, 14, No 3, 71-74

Abstract : No abstract

Cerd : 1/1

JELINEK, Josef

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Affiliation: Prague

Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XI, No 7, 1961, pages 263-266.

Data: "New Salary and Bonus Regulations for Specialists in Veterinary Centers."

GPO 981643

JELINEK, Josef
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Resources (MZLVH: Ministerstvo zemědělství, lesního a vodního hospodářství) Prague

Source: Prague, Veterinarství, Vol. 11, No 8, Aug 1961; pp 281-283

Data: "The Law on Veterinary Care: Improve Animal Production and Prevent Losses"

JELINEK, Josef /DVM, Veterinary Committee (Veterinarní odbor) MZLVH

VENTURA, J., /L1D, Legislative-Judicial Department (Legislativní a právne oddělení) MZLVH

670 981643

JELINEK, J.

(2)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VODRAZKA, J., Docent Dr; VRBA, C., Dr; JELINEK, J., Dr.

Kosice (for Vodrazka); Brno (for Vrba); Prague (for Jelinek)

Prague, Veterinarstvi, No 3, 1963, pp 128-129

"Present State of Mass Production of Veterinary Medicines and Further Development in This Direction."

L 1715-66 EWP(c)/EWG(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(1) IJP(c)

RDW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021083

CZ/0039/64/025/011/0650/0657

AUTHOR: Pistelka, Milan (Engineer); Jelinek, Josef (Engineer)

TITLE: Production technology and parameters measurement of a semiconductor cooling battery and its comparison with foreign-made types

SOURCE: Slaboproudy obzor, v. 25, no. 11, 1964, 650-657

TOPIC TAGS: battery, semiconductor device

ABSTRACT: [Authors' English summary, modified]: Technological data are given on the manufacture of Czechoslovak cooling batteries made of semiconductors. These eight-cell batteries, marked BGH 8/21, are based on a Bi-Sb-Te-Se system. Described is the vacuum equipment used in measuring the curves of the cooling power, thermoelectric power, thermal conductance, and electric resistance of the assembled battery. Qualities of an ideal battery, limited solely by parameters of its semiconductor material, are compared with actual batteries affected by technological processes. Results are compared with the properties of several foreign batteries. Thirteen references.

Orig. art. has: 12 formulas and 8 graphs.

Card 1/2

L 1715-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021083

ASSOCIATION: Ustav pristrojove techniky CSAV, Brno (Institute for Instruments Technology, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 04Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, EC

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: - 013

JPRS

Card 2/2

DP

JELINEK, J.F.

Thermal and catalytic hydrodealkylation of alkyl phenols.
Coll Cz Chem 28 no.2:504-509 F '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut für chemische Kohlenverwertung,
Zaluzi v krasnyoh horach.

*Research Inst. for Chemical Utilization of Coal,
Zaluzi in Krasna Hora*

L 13242-66 ENT(M)

ACC NR: AP6006048

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0297/0297

AUTHOR: Jelinek, J. M.; Dienstbier, Z.; Hava, M.

ORG: Research Institute for Natural Medicinal Substances, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav, prirodnich lediv); Biophysics Institute, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Prague (Biofysikalni ustav lek. fak. UK)

TITLE: Effect of 19-nortestosterone phenylpropionate on the postirradiation syndrome and some stressful conditions in mice [This paper was presented during the Twelfth Pharmacologic Days, Smolenice, 29 Jan 65.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 297

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, endocrinology, radiation biologic effect, gland drug

ABSTRACT: 19-Nortestosterone phenylpropionate significantly lowered the survival of mice following 600 r irradiation under certain conditions; it did not have a nonspecific protective effect as found for methandrostenolone; no interaction with glucocorticoids. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	H-27
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No.22 1959, No.	80030
AUTHOR	:	Jelinek, K.	
INST.	:	Not given	
TITLE	:	The Application of Synthetic Resins in Viticulture	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Vinarstvi, 52, No 6, 91-92 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	:	Data are presented on Czech synthetic anion- and cation-exchange resins used in the stabilization of wines, and on epoxy resins used in coatings for metallic vessels as well as on polyelectrolytes used in improving the texture of the soil in vineyards.	
		From author's summary	
CARD:	1/1	267	

JELINEK, Karel, MUDr.

Syphilis in to-day's daily practice. Prakt. lek., Praha
35 no.12:270-272 20 June 55.

1. Kozni oddeleni OUNZ Olomouc-Sternberk.
(SYPHILIS
diag. & ther. in daily practice)

Z/006/60/000/009/001/002
D006/D102

158110

AUTHOR: Jelínek, Karel

TITLE: Our epoxy resins.

PERIODICAL: Technické noviny, no. 9, 1960, 5

TEXT: The výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků (Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers) in Pardubice has developed new types of epoxy resins and hardeners for epoxy-base adhesives. Some properties of previous types of these adhesives, e.g. peeling strength, heat resistance, viscosity etc., were unsatisfactory. Improvement was achieved by developing new types of epoxy resins and hardeners. One of the new epoxy-base adhesives is the CH-S-Epoxy 18, a low-molecular, unmodified resin without volatile solvents, with a viscosity of 20,000 to 30,000 cP at 20°C (measured on the Höppler viscometer). The Epoxy 18 resin types can be hardened by several hardener types. The most commonly used are the P, KP₁, KP₂, L 190 D, A 85 D, and M hardeners. The P, KP₁ and KP₂ hardeners are compounds of low viscosity based on aliphatic amines. The L 190 D

Card 1/4

Z/006/60/000/009/001/002
D006/D102

Our epoxy resins.

is an amino-amide resin of pasty consistency. The A 85 D hardener is a crystalline substance based on aromatic amines. The Epoxy 18-P has a higher hardness and heat resistance (up to 95°C according to the Vicat test) than the previous Epoxy 1200-P resin. It is used for bonding metals, glass, ceramics and as a filler. The Epoxy 18-KP, has a greater peeling strength (up to 9 kg according to the ARL peeling test) and durability than its predecessor Epoxy 1200-P. The Epoxy 18-KP, has a lower viscosity, greater durability, and a much higher peeling strength (up to 15 kg according to ARL) than the previous comparable product. The Epoxy 18-L 190 D turns, after curing, into a solid, tenacious material with excellent adhesion to metals and is, therefore, used as a filling and coating material of steel and concrete containers, and as an adhesive for ceramic and/or glass floor and wall tiles. Contrary to the above Epoxy-18 types, the Epoxy 18-A 85 D cures at temperatures over 100°C and turns, after curing, into a very strong material with a high heat resistance (up to 200°C according to the Vicat test). The Epoxy 18-M also cures at temperatures over 100°C and features a high heat resistance (up to 200°C

Card 2/4

Our epoxy resins:

Z/006/60/000/009/001/002
D006/D102

according to the Vicat test). Due to its relatively low viscosity it can be used not only as an adhesive but also for potting and molding of electrical parts, for sealing of porous castings and for production of glass-cloth laminates. The CH-S-Epoxy 18 D 20 will find wide application in the field of laminates. This low-molecular epoxy is used in foundry pattern making for casting of patterns and molds because it can be filled with a greater quantity of suitable fillers. It cures at room temperature with P and KP₁ hardeners. The CH-S-Epoxy 18 is not being produced yet, however, a similar resin type, i.e. the CH-S-Epoxy 110, which produces similar results with the new-type hardeners, has been included in the production program of the Spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu, Ústí nad Labem (Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production, Ústí nad Labem). The KP₁, KP₂ and M hardeners have successfully been used in combination with the CH-S-Epoxy 1200 also, yielding results close to those of the new CH-S-Epoxy 18. In some combinations with the KP₂ hardener very high peeling strengths (up to 25 kg according to ARL) were achieved. It is noted that during the laboratory stage of its development the CH-S-Epoxy 18 was temporarily designated as Epoxy 1600 ✓B

Card 3/4

Our epoxy resins

Z/006/60/000/009/001/002
D006/D102

and the Epoxy 18 D 20 as Epoxy 1610. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation]

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků, Pardubice (Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice).

Card 4/4

✓ B

HAVLICEK, Vladimir, inz.; JELINEK, Karel

Viscosity and reactivity of urea-formaldehyde glues with various molar ratios. Drevo 19 no.11:404-406 N '64.

1. Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice.

1-2200

15,1124

89412

Z/030/60/000/012/001/005
A121/A026

AUTHOR: Jelinek, K.

TITLE: Metal Bonding and a Review of Adhesives Used

PERIODICAL: Jemná Mechanika a Optika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 365 - 370

TEXT: After a general review of metal bonding and its advantages the author discusses the required properties of the adhesive and describes the surface preparation of materials to be bonded, i. e. the mechanical removal of impurities, the degreasing and cleaning, and the preparation by etching or similar chemical processes (for example the Pickling-process according to the British Standard No. DTD 915 A). The degreasing by means of trichlorethylene or perchlorethylenum did not satisfy. The chemical surface treatment methods are described developed at the Franklin Institute, USA. A general description of the main type of metal bonding agents, produced in the USSR, USA, GDR, GFR, Great Britain and Switzerland, is given, and the Soviet carbinol adhesive, developed by Professor Nazarov in 1938, is described in detail. Carbinol is a dimethyl vinyl propinol mixed with a polymerization catalyzer before being used; its service life is 3 hours at 20°C, it polymerizes in 7 days at 20°C or in 4 - 5 hours at 60°C to a solid, elastic mass showing a

Card 1/4

894.12

Metal Bonding and a Review of Adhesive Used

Z/030/60/000/012/001/005

A121/A026

shearing strength of 300 kg/cm². Its resistance to heat is low (60°C). The Soviet ED 5 and ED 6 metal bonding epoxy adhesives are mentioned and the East-German Epilox adhesive, supplied by the Leuna Works. Polyethylenes are produced in the USSR, USA, and Germany; adhesives based on synthetic rubber in the USSR (SKN-26 and SKN-40 type nitrile rubbers being a copolymer of butadiene and acrylonitrile). In the CSR, chloroprene rubber is produced under the designation "Svitpren K"; mixed with phenol-formaldehyde resins these rubbers are suitable as metal bonding agents supplied with the trade marks Regum, 6286 adhesive and A 100/50 chloraikapren, the systematic research of which is being done in the VÚGPT Institute in Gottwaldov. In the USSR, the BF-2 and BF-4 adhesives based on phenol-formaldehyde resins and modified by polyacetate are produced. Tests are made in the USSR with a heat-resistant adhesive based on furyl-alcohol resins resisting 450°C and designed for the bonding of guided missile casings. A detailed description of Czechoslovak metal bonding agents follows. The CHS-Epoxy 1200 (Upon 1200 P) can be mixed up to 50% with ground glass fillers; the hardener used is type P, hardening time 8 - 10 h at 20°C, followed by 1 hours at 100°C; shearing strength on steel and duralumin up to 200 kg/cm², resistance to peeling is 4 kg according to the ASTM-peeling test, heat resistance -30 to +60°C. Using the KP-1 hardener, Epoxy 1200 gives an adhesive of 3 - 4 h service life at 20°C and a resistance to peeling of up to 9 kg according to ASTM. Epoxy

Card 2/4

89412

Z/030/60/000/012/001/005
A121/A026

Metal Bonding and a Review of Adhesive Used

1200 with KP-2 hardener has a resistance to peeling of up to 25 kg, service life of mixture is 1 day, hardening time 2 hours at 100°C and 1 hour at 160°C, shearing strength 120 kg/cm², heat resistance 45 - 50°C. Epoxy 1200 with M or A 85 D type hardener has a shearing strength of up to 350 kg/cm², heat resistance 60 - 90°C, hardening time 2 hours at 100°C and 1 hour at 180°C. CHS-Epoxy 1001 is a solid resin; hardening time 1 hour at 180°C, shearing strength on steel or duralumin is 500 kg/cm², resistance to peeling 6 kg, heat resistance -60 to +120°C. Epoxy 1001/1 and Epoxy 1001/2 have a heat resistance higher by 15 - 20°C, a resistance to peeling 9 - 11 kg; they are used in aircraft industry. The new type CHS-Epoxy 110 (former Epoxy 1600 or Epoxy 18) is a syrup-like resin of 50,000 cPs maximum viscosity at 20°C; hardening time is 8 - 10 hours at 20°C and 1 hour at 100°C using the P hardener; heat resistance 110°C. Using the L 190 D bondings on steel, a shearing strength of 300 kg/cm² and a resistance to peeling of 6 kg at a heat resistance of 90°C are obtained. The same composition with micro-asbestos gives a good metal priming material. CHS-Epoxy 110 with M or A 85 D hardener resists a heat of 200 - 220°C according to Vicat; shearing strength is 250 - 300 kg/cm², hardening time 1 hour at 120 - 130°C and 1 hour at 180°C; a description of the hardening and bonding procedure is given. CHS-Epoxy 1200, CHS-Epoxy 1001 and CHS-Epoxy 110 are produced by the Spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu, Ústí n.L. (Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production, Ústí n.L.). Adhesives based on synthetic rubber

Card 3/4

89412

Metal Bonding and a Review of Adhesive Used

Z/030/60/000/012/001/005
A121/A026

are supplied by the n.p. Matador, Bratislava (Matador, People's Enterprise, Bratislava) in cooperation with the VÚOPT Institute in Gottwaldov. Umacol K is a phenol-formaldehyde resin modified by polyvinyl formal; hardening time 20 - 30 minutes at 140 - 160°C and at a pressure of 5 - 12 kg/cm², shearing strength 100 - 230 kg/cm², resistance to peeling 20 - 25 kg. FK 11 is a phenol-formaldehyde resin modified by polyamide, hardens after 30 - 60 minutes at 150 - 160°C under pressure, adhesive strength to steel 200 kg/cm²; it is produced by the Drutep in Teplice and supplied as a solution or as foil. EM is an adhesive based on acrylate resins processed by admixture of 1% B hardener; hardening time is 30 minutes at 120°C or 5 hours at 60°C, heat resistance -20 to +80°C, shearing strength 150 - 200 kg/cm². There are 2 figures, 2 photos and 11 references: 9 Czech, 1 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: VÚSPL, Pardubice

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card 4/4

NOSEK, Antonin; JELINEK, Karel; VESELY, Frantisek

Using methods of work analysis in organizing work and worksites in foundries. Slevarenstvi 10 no.3:110-113 Mr '62.

1. Laborator pracovnich rozboru, Technicko-organisacni vyzkumny ustav strojirensky (for Nosek and Jelinek). 2. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Praha, Slevarny Vysocany (for Vesely).

JELINEK, Karel, inz.

Conference on work organization and worksite arrangement in
the machine industry. Pod org 17 no. 12: 564-565 D '63.

Jelínek, Marian

ND ✓ Globin zinc insulin: a new type of insulin preparation with prolonged activity. Eduard Kuchel and Marian Jelínek (I. Interni klin., Prague). *Časopis Lékařů ČSR* 56, 170-85 (1961).—The chem., biol., and clinical properties of a com. globin Zn insulin, Zn insulin, and protamine Zn insulin were compared. The modification of the Ausim-Mirsky (cf. *J. Gen. Phys.* 13, 469 (1900)) method for the prepn. of globin (I) is described. The modification consists in the pretransformation of bovine hemoglobin from hemolyzate into carboxyhemoglobin, I being isolated from the latter. Thus prepd., I is more sol. and stable than I prepd. according to the original method and does not produce an Arthus reaction in rabbits, even when given in doses 100 times the usual human dose. Anthony Zentgraf

(1)

JELINEK, M., Dr.; SETKA, J., Dr.; VOSTA, J., Ph., Mr.

~~Yeast~~
Lambliasis with febrile course. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.7:
166-171 12 Feb 54.

1. Z interniho oddeleni nemocnice v Tabore--primar MUDr.
Marian Jelinek.
(GIARDIASIS,
febrile course.)

JELINEK, M.[Jelinek, M.] (Praga); POPOVA, M.[translator]

Measure aiming at the improvement of teaching mathematics
in the U.S.S.R., in the German Democratic Republic, and in
Czechoslovakia. Mat i fiz Bulg 7 no.5:31-35 '64.

JELINEK, M.

71. Use of complexones in chemical analysis.
 XII. Colorimetric determination of uranium with
 dibenzoylmethane. R. F. F. and M. J. Jones (Chem.
 Listy, 1933, 47 (4), 1330-1333). A highly selective
 method of determining U, based on the colorimetric
 estimation of the yellow uranyl - dibenzoylmethane
 (I) complex, is described. Extract a 20-ml sample
 containing 0.05 to 0.5 mg of U with a 0.5 per cent.
 soln. of I in ethyl acetate (10 ml) by shaking for
 5 min., re-extract the aq. layer with the reagent
 (15 ml) for a further 10 min., treat the combined
 extracts with a few drops of ethanol, make up to
 25 ml with ethyl acetate and measure the extinction
 at 410 m μ . If other cations are present, treat the
 slightly acid soln. of the sample containing < 0.5 mg
 of U with 5 per cent. soln. of complexone III, bind
 the excess of complexone by adding 1 per cent. aq.
 Ca(NO₃)₂, adjust to pH 7 with NH₃, and extract
 with 3 portions (5, 10 and 10 ml) (each for 10 min.)
 of I solution. Anions that form complexes or insol.
 ppt. with U, e.g., oxalates, tartrates, citrates, CO₃²⁻
 and PO₄³⁻, must be absent. G. GLASS

acetone solution and the resultant small, readily filterable,
 flocks were rapidly freed from water on a Buchner funnel

CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

H-29

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 73162

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : Preparation of I from the ammonium salt (II) was effected by addition to I, used with the necessary amount of water, of aqueous NH_3 , at 60° and with stirring (at 250 rpm). Excess NH_3 was removed by carefully raising the temperature to a neutral reaction of a universal indicator. Another procedure is the addition of a solution of I in acetone to a 10% solution of NH_4OH , with vigorous stirring. The polymeric acid was obtained from II by coagulation of a solution of II with excess 2% HCl , with continuous checking of the pH. The resulting precipitate was filtered off on a Buchner funnel, washed with water to remove NH_4Cl , and dried like I. To determine solubility of

CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

H-29

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 73162

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4"

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : I, and of modified I, their 0.5% solution was poured on glass plates to obtain films. The films were treated with a buffer solution of pH 7.5, at 20° , a buffer solution of pH 11.2, at 20° , and exposed to the action of condensing steam. The copolymer of styrene and maleic acid is soluble at pH 11.2, but at pH 7.5 it is not dissolved; it is soluble in CH_3OH at elevated temperature. It is impossible to prepare such a polymer by direct synthesis.

L. Popov.

CARD: 3/3

JELINEK, M.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3b/4E3d 7

✓ Removing catalyst residues in polysiloxanes. Miloslav
Kučera and Milan Jelinek. Czech. 92,153, Oct. 16, 1969.
A linear polysiloxane obtained by alk. polymerization is
dissolved in a 4-fold vol. of toluene satd. with hydroquinone.
The polymer is pptd. by MeOH contg. 0.1% hydroquinone.
PhOH or pyrogallol can be used instead of hydroquinone.
V. Kratochvíl

3
1-JAN-70
3

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON MACROMOLECULAR CHEMISTRY. MOSCOW, 1960.

Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, 1960, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i referaty. Sektorya II. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960. Papers and Summaries) Section II. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 599 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry

Tech. Ed.: V.A. Prusakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high-molecular compounds.

CONTENTS: This is Section II of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The papers in this volume treat mainly the kinetics of various polymerization reactions initiated by different catalysts or induced by radiation. Among the research techniques discussed are electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy and light-scattering interpolation. There are summaries in English, French and Russian. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

Bel'man, Y., Kh.S., and Z.A. Shusterman (USSR). Inhibition of Polymerization by Aromatic Compounds 22

Bida, P., J. Kende, and M. Aszot (Hungary). Kinetics of the Inhibition of Polymerization of Styrene by Nitro Compounds 31

Barnovsky, A.I., L.M. Terent, V.A. Kishinev, and V.A. Bida (USSR). Radical Decomposition Reactions of Some Perfluorinated and Peroxides 53

Elshauk, A.L., and O.A. Tsindoyev (USSR). On the Relative Activity of Benzoin, 1,2-Dithiolene in Polymerization and Co-polymerization Reactions With Other Biotic Compounds 62

Prater, L.H., and S.Ya. Frankel' (USSR). Interchain Exchange Reactions in the Process of Radical Polymerization 79

Leach, D., E. Hurn, G. Fren, and V.P. Li (Germany). Kinetic Study of Radical Polymerization of Vinyl Monomers in the Presence of Silyl Compounds 105

Kutrowski, H., and E. Gromosna (Poland). A Method of Measuring the Polymerization Rate at a High Degree of Conversion 130

Ershov, Z., and K.P. Margulison (USSR). Study of the Mechanism of Radical Polymerization 147

Ershov, Z., and K. Hladik (Czechoslovakia). The Polymerization Rate of 5-Halo-2-Nitro-1,3-Dioxane During Radical Polymerization 155

Ershov, Z., and Ya. Pashova (Czechoslovakia). Radical Polymerization of Chloroacetylene 169

Ershov, Z., and G. Vifalovskii (Poland). Change of Potentials During Polymerization in Oxidation-Reduction Systems 177

Koltsak, L., and A. Kiflovak (Czechoslovakia). The Effect of Reaction as a Means of Studying the Mechanism of the Radical Polymerization of Styrene and Chloroacetylene 186

Ershov, Z., R.K. Polynov, A.J. Gushak, and S.Ya. Frankel' (USSR). Polymerization in the Presence of Organic Compounds of Alkali Metals 194

Koltsak, L., R.K. Polynov, V.A. Krasulova (USSR). On the Mechanism of the Polymerization of Methyl Methacrylate by Radicals 203

Koltsak, L., R.K. Polynov, I. Polov, and E. Vesely (Czechoslovakia). Chain Separation During the Anionic Polymerization of Octamethylcyclotrisiloxane. The Formation of Stable Complexes at Active Centers 212

Koltsak, L., I. Polov, and I. Polov (Czechoslovakia). Kinetics of the Polymerization of Formaldehyde 223

Koltsak, L. (Czechoslovakia). On the Mechanism of Anionic Polymerization of 2,3-Dichloro-2,3-Dimethylbutane 232

Koltsak, L., and A. Kiflovak (Czechoslovakia). On the Role of Isopolar Compounds in the Cationic Polymerization of Isobutylene 245

JELINEK, M.

SOV/4984

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1960.

Mezhduarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii SSSR, Moskva, 14-18 iyunya 1960 g.; doklady i avtoreferaty. Sektsiya III. (International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry Held in Moscow, June 14-18, 1960). Papers and Summaries) Section III. [Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960] 469 p. 55,000 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. Commission on Macromolecular Chemistry.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists interested in polymerization reactions and the synthesis of high molecular compounds.

CONTENTS: This is Section III of a multivolume work containing papers on macromolecular chemistry. The articles in general deal with the kinetics of polymerization reactions, the synthesis of special-purpose polymers, e.g., ion exchange resins, semiconductor materials, etc., methods of analyzing polymerization reactions, properties and chemical interactions of high molecular materials, and the effects of various factors on polymerization and the degradation of high molecular compounds. No personalities are mentioned. References given follow the articles.

Butler, V. M., A. N. Pavlovskiy, and S. S. Medvedev (USSR). The Effect of Peroxy Acid and Formates on the Oxidation of Hydrocarbons and Hydrocarbon Polymers	364
Ponova, Z. V., and D. M. Yanovskiy (USSR). Study of the Effect of Some Organic and Organoelemental Compounds on the Thermal Degradation of Polyvinyl Chloride	372
Wichterle, O., Z. Jittler, and P. Kofel (Czechoslovakia). Degradation of Poly-ε-Caprolactam as a Result of Exchange Reaction Between Amide Bonds	380
Rudern, M., J. Lefkova, and M. Jelinek (Czechoslovakia). Neutralization of Residual Catalyst in Polydimethylsiloxane: Effect of Thermal Neutralization on the Thermal Stability of the Polymer	388
Gumbel, J., O. Mlejnek, and J. Stival (Czechoslovakia). Thermooxidative Degradation of Polyesters. Study of Degradation Reactions for Different Types of Linear Polyesters	405
Korman, M. B., B. M. Lavrenko, L. I. Golubenkova, and A. I. Levintskiy (USSR). On the Degradation and Stabilization of Some Polymeric Materials	414
Angert, K. G., and A. S. Furukawa (USSR). Investigation of the Efficiency of Inhibitors of Rubber Oxidation at Various Temperatures	423
Benachuk, A. W., and Ying Wen-K'ang (USSR). Mechanism of the Protective Action of Benzene Rings During the Radicalysis of Polystyrene	433
Zhdanov, A. I., and K. A. Andrianov (USSR). On the Hydrolytic Stability of Side Groups in Polymers with Inorganic Chains of Molecules	440
Berlin, A. A., Ye. A. Fesheva, and G. I. Volkova (USSR). Mechanicochemical Transformations and Block Copolymerization During the Freezing of Starch Solutions	440
Gusakov, M. H., B. I. Akhmedzayev, and H. Azizov (USSR). Modification of the Properties of Cellulose by Grafting	440

JELINEK, M.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

1

Polymerization of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane by strong bases. I. Study of the reaction mechanism. M. Kucera and M. Jelinek (Výzkumný ústav makromol. chem., Brno, Czech.). Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 25, 530-539 (1960) (in Russian).—The effect of water, alcs., phenols, and aromatic amines on the rate of polymerization of the title compd. (I) catalyzed by KOH was studied. A qual. relation between the relative basicity of these compds. and mol. wt. of the polymer obtained was found. Mol. wt. of the polymer is temp.-independent and with pure I is a function of the concn. of KOH only. A reaction scheme with living anionic reaction centers was proposed. The reaction is an equil. one with the equil. concn. 84% of I at 160°. II. Study of the reaction kinetics. M. Kucera. Ibid. 547-552 (in Russian).—Kinetics of polymerization of I catalyzed by KOH was measured at 110–70° by a dilatometric method. Contrary to Grubb (C.A. 50, 2263g) the reaction is not of 1st order in the vol. fraction of I and the following empirical equation is suggested: $-d[M]/dt = c_1(M)^{1/2} - c_2$, where c_1 and c_2 are consts. and (M) is the concn. of I. J. Bicer

194 (1/3)
2

86329

15-8116

2209

S/190/60/002/012/017/019
B017/B078

AUTHORS: Kučera, M., Jelínek, M.

TITLE: Chain Transfer in the Anionic Polymerization of
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 12,
pp. 1860 - 1869

TEXT: The factors which determine the molecular weight of polydimethyl-
siloxane obtained by polymerization were investigated. The degree of
polymerization of polydimethylsiloxane depends upon the concentration of
the polymerization catalyst, the concentration of the carrier of active
centers, and the ability of the end groups of the macromolecules to con-
densate with the end groups of other chains. The temperature of polymeri-
zation is of secondary importance. The dependence of the degree of poly-
merization of polydimethylsiloxane on the KOH concentration is illustrat-
ed in Table 1. The carriers of active centers may act as both bases and
acids. The following compounds have been used as carriers of active
centers for polymerization: diphenylamine, benzyl alcohol, and hexamethyl
Card 1/3

Chain Transfer in the Anionic Polymerization
of Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

86329

S/190/60/002/012/017/019
B017/B078

disiloxane. The molecular weight of polydimethylsiloxanes are shown in Tables 2,3, and 4 as a function of various concentrations of the carriers. The concentration of the macromolecule and the conversion decrease in time. The viscosity decrease of two different polysiloxanes with a rise of temperature is shown in Fig.3. The dependence of the molecular weight \bar{P}_n of polydimethylsiloxanes upon the concentration C of the catalyst is of hyperbolic character, and is represented by the equation $\bar{P}_n = 58.2/[C]^{3/4} + 170$. The dependence of $1/\bar{P}_n$ on $[X]$ (concentration of the chain carrier) is linear. For the medium degree of polymerization \bar{P}_n in the presence of a carrier, the following equation is given:

$$\bar{P}_n = \alpha \frac{[M_0] - [M]}{[C] + \sum_k k_k [X]_k}, \text{ where } \alpha \text{ is a coefficient expressing the character}$$

of the end group of the individual macromolecules of polydimethylsiloxane and its capacity of condensation. There are 6 figures, 5 tables,

Card 2/3

86329

Chain Transfer in the Anionic Polymerization of Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane S/190/60/002/012/G17/019
B017/B078

and 8 references: 1 Soviet, 3 US, 3 Czechoslovakian, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut makromolekulyarnoy
khimii g. Brno (Scientific Research Institute of Macro-
molecular Chemistry, Brno)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960

X

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/021/056/069
B160/B186

AUTHORS: Láńíková, Jiřina, Kučera, Miloslav, Jelínek, Milan

TITLE: Method of stabilizing polysiloxane

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 476-477
abstract 21P263 (Czech. patent 99408, Apr. 15, 1961)

TEXT: A method is patented for increasing the thermal stability of polysiloxanes by using additives (0.01-5% by weight) - powdered amphoteric hydroxides, particularly those that have been partially dehydrated, e. g. $\text{AlO}(\text{OH})$ or $\text{FeO}(\text{OH})$ (empirical formulas). Polydimethyl siloxane stabilized with $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ shows no degradation after 48 hours of heating at 270°C in air. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

Kinetics of the anionic ...

S/190/62/004/011/013/014
B101/B144

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut makromolekulyarnoy khimii, Brno
(Scientific Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry
Brno)

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1962

Card 3/3

L 15602-63 EWP(j)/EPI(c)/BDS AFPTC/ASD Pa-4/Pr-4 RM/WW
 ACCESSION NR: AP3004712 S/0190/63/005/008/:268/1276

AUTHORS: Layta, Z., Jelinek, M.

TITLE: Anionic copolymerization of cyclic polysiloxanes

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 8, 1963, 1268-1276

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, anionic copolymerization, polysiloxane, cyclic polysiloxane, octaphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, dodecamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

ABSTRACT: Studies were conducted on the kinetics of copolymerization of octaphenylcyclotetrasiloxane(OPCTS) with octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane(OMCTS), and of dodecamethylcyclotetrasiloxane(DMCHS) with OPCTS in the presence of KOH and NaOH as catalysts. The dilatometric method used is described in a paper by M. Kucera and M. Jelinek (Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun, 25, 536, 1960). A sample of crystalline OPCTS was placed in the dilatometer (which was filled to the desired mark by either OMCTS or DMCHS), and the polymerization was conducted at 160C. The concentration of diphenylsiloxane groups in the copolymer was estimated by spectroscopy in the ultraviolet range. It was found that with an

Card 1/2

L 15602-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004712

increase in OPCTS there takes place a decrease in contraction, a decrease in the initial contraction rate, and an increase in the latent period before contraction begins. It was shown that polymerization of OPCTS takes precedence and that the polymerization of OMCTS and DMCHS begins only after OMCTS has become exhausted. The analysis of the copolymerization product obtained from the reaction of 1.5 gms OPCTS with 3.65 gms DMCHS yielded almost a 1:1 ratio. A mathematical formula is advanced where the rate of copolymerization is linked to the number of available OPCTS groups. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas, 7 charts, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut makromolekulyarnoy khimii, Brno, CzSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Czech SSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Oct62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

PELESKA, B.; JELINEK, M.

The PREMA transistorized battery cardiostimulator. Cesk. fysiол.
13 no.2:178-180 Ja'64

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie, Praha; Vyzkumny
ustav zdravotnicke techniky, Brno.

*

PELESKA, B.; JELINEK, M.; Technicka spoluprace: Blazek, Z.; Rabl, M.; CERNA, H.; MAJEROVA, H.; ZMRHALOVA, A.

Combined electrical reanimation unit. Rozh. chir. 43 no.4:253-258
Ap '64.

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie, Praha a Vyzkumny
ustav zdravotnicke techniky, Brno.

L 4/196-66 T 70-55

ACC NR: AP6022444 (4) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/003/0024/0024

AUTHOR: Jelinek, Milan (Engineer; Dubnica nad Vahom); Stacko, Jan
(Engineer; Trencin) 54
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Ammonium⁷ nitrate-base solid propellant^{//} for small rocket motors.
CZ Pat. No. PV 941-65, Class 46

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 3, 1966, 24

TOPIC TAGS: solid propellant, nitrate, alkali metal, toluene, cyanamide

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an ammonium nitrate-base solid propellant for small low-pressure rocket motors. The propellant manufactured in tableted form, contains 55—75% ammonium nitrate, 10—20% trinitrotoluene, 2—6% dichromates or alkali metal chromates, ammonium dichromate, barium or lead chromate, 5—20% dicyandiamide, and 3—8% [carbon] black. [Translation]

[KP]

SUB CODE: 16, 21/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb65/

Card 1/1 pb

ACC NR: AP6029731

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0030/65/000/009/0295/0295

AUTHOR: Jelinek, M.

ORG: VU, Brno

TITLE: Reanimator 22

SOURCE: Jemna mechanika a optika, no. 9, 1965, 295

TOPIC TAGS: medical equipment, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: The article describes the Reanimator, type 1008, a complex unit which includes a cardioscope, cardiometer, thermometer, cardiostimulator, defibrillator and controls. Each component is briefly described and technical data are given for the components and the entire unit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 33,500]

SUB CODE: .06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

0918 0211

I 21499-66 EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP6010968

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0080/65/000/003/0077/0078

AUTHOR: Jelinek, M.; Simurda, J. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Inventions and patents -- Czech patent No. PV 5657-63, Class 21c

SOURCE: Automatizace, no. 3, 1965, 77-78

86
B

TOPIC TAGS: logic circuit, digital computer, electric relay, ionizing radiation, electronic component, pneumatic control

ABSTRACT: (1) Patent Application, Proportional pulse regulator. PT 21c, 46/50, MPT G 05f, PV 5657-63 from 16 Oct 63. N. Jelinek and Engr J. Simurda. (2) Patent No. 112,940, PT 42m, 15, NPT H 06c, effective from 16 Apr 63. Engr P. Draxan. Connection of pneumatic logical circuit composed of several invertors. (3) Patent No. 113,000, PT 42m, 14, MPT G 06d, effective from 25 Jun 63. Engr F. Svoboda. Multiple relay insert for digital computer. (4) Patent No. 113,040, PT 42b, 11, MPT G 06b, effective from 3 Apr 63. J. Kuba Dr Nat Sci and A. Uncovsky. Method of measuring the thickness of material irradiated by ionizing radiation and equipment for carrying it out. (5) Patent No. 113,069, PT 42q, 1/10, NPT G 05d, effective from 24 Oct 63. Engr V. Brozovsky, M. Kulinkov and A. Smekal. Connection of an electropneumatic regulator. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. Card 1/1. SUB CODE: 09,13,18 / SUBM DATE: none

[JPRS]

JELINEK, Milos; VALOUCH, Miloslav; FUKSA, Josef; ZEDEK, Miloslav

Report of the meeting of the Central Committee of the Association
of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists held in Prague on
November 2, 1960.

JELINEK, Milos

The meeting of Central Committee of the Association of Czechoslovak
Mathematicians and Physicists held May 17, 1961 in Prague. Pikroky
mat fyz astr 6 no.5:293-296 '61.

(Mathematicians) (Physicists)

JELINEK, M. [Jelinek, M.], inst. po matem. v MPK, Praha.; MILUSHEVA, Khr.
(translator)

Teaching mathematics in Czechoslovakia. Mat i fiz Hulg 5 no.2:36-43
Mr-Apr '62

JELINEK, Milos

Jubilee congress of the Association of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and
Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr 7 no.5:304-316 '62.

YELINEK, M. [Jelinek, M.]; KABELE, Y. [Kabele, J.]

Teaching arithmetic and algebra in grades 6-9 of nine-year schools
in Czechoslovakia. Mat. v shkole no.1:76-77 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Czechoslovakia--Arithmetic--Study and teaching)
(Czechoslovakia--Algebra--Study and teaching)

JELINEK, Milos

Commemorating the 60th birthday of Professor Frantisek Vesely.
Pokroky mat fys astr 8 no.3:160 '63.

JELINEK, Milos

"Development of the Czechoslovak education in numbers" by Karel
Jaros, Jan Job. Reviewed by Milos Jelinek. Pokroky mat fyz astr
8 no.5:292-293 '63.

JELINEK, Milos (Praha)

Experiment schools of mathematics. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.4:
228-232 '63.

JELINEK, Milos

Conference on the research on teaching mathematics and
physics in the basic nine year schools. Vest CSAV 72
no. 4:471-473 '63.

→
JELINEK, Milosh [Jelinek, Milos] (Praga, of SSR)

Modernization of teaching mathematics. Mat. i fiz. Bulg. 7
no. 2:27-35 My-Je '64.

L 59613-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020428

solution, with an average accuracy of $\pm 6\%$. Total S content is determined by combustion. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Vynukomyi ustav khimicheskoi nauky, Prague (Research: Inst. for Chem. Metallurgy)

IDENTIFIER: 00

INCL: 00

SUB CODE: INT. IC

Z/034/60/000/012/009/015
E112/E535

AUTHORS: Jelínek, Miroslav, Doctor of Natural Sciences and
Mandl, Miroslav, Engineer, Candidate of Technical
Sciences

TITLE: Spectroscopic Analysis of Non-Metal Inclusions in Steel

PERIODICAL: Hutnicke listy, 1960, No.12, pp.979-982

TEXT: The composition of non-metallic inclusions in steel throws considerable light on deoxidation processes and the present paper submits a method for quantitative analyses of inclusions by means of spectrophotography. It is based on spectra excitation by means of sparks from rotating carbon electrodes. At first some older methods of spark analysis are discussed. Then a method of quantitative analysis is described which is based on using a solution technique and gives a very much clearer picture about the overall composition of the inclusions. It is a modification of the spark-spectrographic method previously described by Piper et al. (Radex Rundschau, 1957, p.727). An essential part of the technique is the conversion of the sample to be analysed into complete solution and this is described in detail. The sample is heated in a platinum crucible with forty times its weight of anhydrous borax to

Card 1/3

Z/034/60/000/012/009/015
E112/E535

Spectroscopic Analysis of Non-Metal Inclusions in Steel

produce a bead. This is then dissolved in dilute citric acid. The accuracy of the method is dependent upon all inclusion constituents being completely dissolved and kept in solution at least during the sparking-off period. Owing to great variations in the composition of inclusions and owing to great discrepancies in the concentration of the different elements, it is not feasible to select a standard reference sample. Therefore, the authors have adopted the technique of a synthetic standard by adding a solution of cobalt chloride to the solubilised borax bead. The lines of cobalt are in the vicinity of those of the analysed elements but they do not produce interference. Furthermore, cobalt is not present in the inclusions and its salts are soluble on extraction from the borax bead. The solution was placed in a cell from synthetic resin (contents 1 ml) and then subjected to the spark. Absorption spectra were measured by the Ultra-Rapid Photometer of Zeiss, Jena and a hydrogen tube was used as standard source of light. The spectrum is reduced to the grey scale by means of a trichrome filter. The plotting of the calibrating curves is described. Evaluation of the spectrograms is treated schematically and logarithms of the intensity ratios against concentration are plotted.

Card 2/3

Z/034/60/000/012/009/015
E112/E535

Spectroscopic Analysis of Non-Metal Inclusions in Steel

Results of spectroscopic analyses by spark were compared with results by microanalysis and showed good overall agreement. Percentage composition of inclusions are tabulated. The maximum error of the spark analysis varies from 5 to 6%. Advantages of the method are as follows:

- 1) The total analysis can be carried out after a single weighing out of the sample. No preliminary separation of single components is required.
 - 2) The presence of individual elements can be established from the spectrum qualitatively prior to quantitative analysis.
 - 3) Weighed-out quantities are very small, permitting several analyses from one starting material.
 - 4) Greater sensitivity of method.
 - 5) Considerably shortened time required for analysis.
- There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 10 references; 2 Czech and 8 German.

ASSOCIATION: VÚHŽ. Prague

Card 3/3

JELINEK, Miroslav, RNDr.

Spectral solution analysis of slags. Hut listy 16 no.4:276-
279 Ap '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza, Praha.

JELINEK, Miroslav, RNDr.

Spectrographic analysis of carbides and intermetallic phases.
Hut listy 18 no.11:797-801 N'63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza, Praha.

JELINEK, Miroslav, RNDr.; MANDL, Miroslav, inz. CSc.; VOOT, Rudolf; KASE, Miloslav

Separation and determination of sulfide inclusions in steel. Hut
listy 19 no.8:580-584 Ag '64.

1. Research Institute of Iron Metallurgy, Prague.

JELINEK, Miloslav, inz.; LEFAN, Karel, inz.

Maps of raw material deposits. Geod kart obzor 10 no.9/10:
229-231 0 '64.

JELINEK, O.; MZIK, F.; TRNKA, J.

Development of CKD diesel engines manufactured for the purposes of automotive railroads. p. 323. (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

JELINEK, O.; TRNKA, J.

"Czechoslovak diesel engines for railway traction."

Czechoslovak Heavy Industry. Prague, Czechoslovakia. No. 2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

JELINEK, O., inz.

"Four-stroke oil engines". Reviewed by O.Jelinek. Strojirenstvi
13 no.1:78 Ja '63.'

15-7150 2209, 1436, 2808

23061
Z/009/61/000/006/001/002
E112/E135

AUTHORS: Jurosz, J., Jelínek, O., and Drexler, J.

TITLE: Plasticizer effect on the viscosity of PVC-Plastisols

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, 1961, No.6, pp. 321-324

TEXT: The properties of plastisols are almost exclusively dependent on the characteristics of their two main components, i.e. polymer and plasticizer, the latter exerting its influence by its own viscosity, solvent action and concentration, while the former alters the properties of the plastisols by the effects of particle size, surface characteristics and cooperative phenomena. The present paper reports the effects of plasticizer properties on the flow behaviour of polyvinylchloride plastisols. Three types of emulsion-polymerized polyvinylchloride were used to prepare the plastisols: 1) PCU-G, Bunawerke, East Germany, K = 71; 2) Lonza CH-5, Lonza A.G., Basle, K = 70; 3) Vestolit G, Chemische Werke Huels, West Germany, K = 71. The following plasticizers were studied: dibutylphthalate, dioctylphthalate, ED-242, Mesamoll, Intermoll and dioctyladipate. Plasticizer content in the plastisol formulation amounted to 50% by weight and changes in plastisol viscosity were followed for 12 days. In order to eliminate the

Card 1/5

23064

Z/009/61/000/006/001/002
E112/E135

Plasticizer effect on the viscosity of PVC-Plastisols

effect of plasticizer viscosity on the plastisol, values of relative viscosities were used for the interpretation of results, given by:

$$\text{relative viscosity } (\eta_{\text{rel}}) = \frac{\text{viscosity of plastisol}}{\text{viscosity of pure plasticizer}}$$

The solvent action of the plasticizers was expressed by means of the critical temperature of solution, determined by a modification of the Thinius procedure (Ref.15: Chem. Techn. 4, 471, 1952). The values for the critical heats of solution were related to the relative viscosities of the plastisols after 7 days storage. Variations in plastisol viscosity with plasticizer content were studied specifically with Lonza CH-5, using dioctylphthalate, ED-242 and Intermoll. In order to facilitate the interpretation of concentration effects on the viscosity, the usual weight ratios were replaced by volume fractions (volume of polymer in volume of plasticizer, ϕ_2). The effects of plasticizers at elevated temperatures on viscosity were also studied. Results are as follows. 1) Curves of the variation of relative viscosity with Card 2/5

23064

Z/009/61/000/006/001/002
E112/E135

Plasticizer effect on the viscosity of PVC-Plastisols

time are given in the paper for the resin Lonza CH-5, using the previously listed plasticizers. With the exception of dibutylphthalate, the curves show very little differentiation, indicating that the resulting viscosity of the plastisol is dictated foremost by the viscosity of the plasticizer. 2) The properties of the resin were shown to affect the flow behaviour of the plastisols only during the initial stages (by particle shape, particle size distribution, etc). Differences were not significant after reaching equilibrium (after about 4 days). 3) The effects of critical temperature of solution (CTS) upon relative viscosity were shown to be insignificant with plasticizers of CTS above 120°C while plasticizers with lower values exerted a strong influence. 4) Curves of the variation of relative viscosity (η_{rel}) of the plastisol with resin content (in volume) indicate an exponential dependence. A linear relation is therefore proposed between $\log \eta_{rel}$ and ϕ_2 over a range of concentration ratios of $\phi_2 = 0.4-0.6$. This simple relation can be utilized to compute the viscosities of plastisols based on identical plasticizers

Card 3/ 5

23061

Z/009/61/000/006/001/002
E112/E135

Plasticizer effect on the viscosity of PVC-Plastisols
according to the equation:

$$\log \eta_{rel x} = \log \eta_{rel AB} \cdot \frac{\phi_{2x} - \phi_{2B}}{\phi_{2A} - \phi_{2B}} + \log \eta_{rel B} \quad (2)$$

where: $\log \eta_{rel x}$ = value of viscosity to be determined;
 $\log \eta_{rel AB}$ = difference between $\log \eta_{rel}$ at two different concentrations (A, B); $\phi_{2x} - \phi_{2B}$ = differences between volume fractions of the polymer of concentrations B and x.
 Computed values showed very good agreement with practical results.
 5) Comparisons of different plasticizers at elevated temperatures indicated maximum effects with dioctylphthalate and ED-242, followed by dioctyladipate and Intermoll; however, differences were detected in the behaviour of the various resins, with plastisols from polyvinylchloride PCU-G showing considerably higher viscosities than Vestolit G. Differences are explained by differences of particle size and surface characteristics of the resins. The temperature at which the plastisols reach maximum viscosity is identical with the critical heat of solution of the plasticizer.

L 19152-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3002592

0/0004/63/010/006/0324/0330

AUTHOR: Rybníkar, F., Mozisek, M., Jelinek, O.

TITLE: Effects of radiation on the structure and properties of isotactic polypropylene

SOURCE: Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 10, no. 6, 324-330, 1963

TOPIC TAGS: isotactic polypropylene, radiation effect, plastics crystallinity, polypropylene structure, polypropylene property polymer

ABSTRACT: Isotactic polypropylene was irradiated in vacuo and in air, at a temperature of $20^{\circ} \pm 5^{\circ}$ C, with gamma rays emanating from a Co-60 source at a dosage intensity of 14 rad/sec. The absorbed dose was measured with a Fe(II) sulfate dosimeter. The irradiated samples were heat-treated at 90° C for 48 hr. and examined by X-ray spectrography (Cuk-alpha), for melting point, solubility and swelling in xylene, density, mechanical properties, spherulite growth rate, and isothermal crystallization. Irradiation in air caused an oxidative decomposition, characterized principally by a decrease in cross-linking yield, resulting in a significant deterioration in mechanical properties. Irradiation

Card 1/02

L 19152-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002592

in vacuo, at a dose below 3×10^7 rad, caused a splitting of the macromolecules to split off. At higher doses, progressive increase in cross-linking of the macromolecules and the formation of an insoluble component became evident. The melting point decreased after irradiation in vacuo; crystallization rate first decreased and, at doses over 1.2×10^7 rad, increased. The increase was attributed to an increase in the number of preferred crystallization nuclei. The rate of spherulite growth was not affected by irradiation. Crystallization isotherms are shown in Figure 1 of Enclosure 1; relations between crystallization and radiation dose are shown in Figure 2 of Enclosure 2; some significant physical constants are shown in Table 1, Enclosure 3. This paper was translated by J. Techel, Radebeul. Orig. art. has: 13 diagrams and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Research Institute for Rubber and Plastics Technology, Gottwaldow,
Czechoslovakia

SUBMITTED: 08Oct62

DATE ACQ: 16Jul63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: MA, CH

NO REF SCV: 000

OTHER: 010

Card 2/02

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

O. JELINEK MD, Z. BELOBRADEK MD and Prof V. JURKOVIC MD [affiliation not stated].

"Cure of Ventricular Tachycardia by High Intravenous Doses of Procaine Amide."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnické Listy, Vol 31, No 3, Jun 62; pp 115-117.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Case in 55-year old man with chronic untreated hypertension (215/140 at admission) who had recurrent prolonged episodes of ventricular tachycardia requiring repeated i.v. infusions of procaine amide for a total of 7.7 grams during 14 hours; later switched to quinidine 1 Gm./day, decreasing dose; discharge 5 weeks later. Three EKGs; 20 Western, 1 Czech reference.

1/1

HRNCIR, Zbynek; JELINEK, Oldrich

The significance of the electrocardiographic syndrome TVI higher than TV6 for the screening of ischemic heart disease in patients with obliterating arteriosclerosis of the arteries of the lower extremities. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 7 no.5:673-685 '64.

1. II. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic)
Lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci Kralove.